Gazette of the United States.

[No. LIII.] WEDNESDAY, October 14, 1789. [Published on Wednesday and Saturday.]

PLAN
Of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Published at the SEAT *of the* NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

CONTAINING,

I. EARLY and authentic Accounts of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS—its LAWS, ACTS, and RESOLUTIONS, communicated so as to form an *HISTORY of the TRANSACTIONS of the NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.*

II. IMPARTIAL SKETCHES of the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

III. ESSAYS on the great subjects of Government; also upon the *national* and *local* Rights of the AMERICAN CITIZENS, as founded upon the National or State Constitutions; also upon every other Subject, which may appear suitable for newspaper discussion.

IV. A SERIES of PARAGRAPHS, calculated to catch the "LIVING MANNERS AS THEY RISE," and to point the public attention to Objects that have an important reference to *domestic, social* and *public happiness.*

V. The Interests of the United States as connected with their literary Institutions—religious and moral Objects—Improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY—their foreign Treaties, Alliances, Connections, &c.

VI. Every *species* of INTELLIGENCE, which may affect the *commercial, agricultural, manufacturing*, or *political* INTERESTS of the AMERICAN NATION.

VII. A CHAIN of DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

VIII. A SERIES of FOREIGN ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE.

X. The STATE of the FUNDS—Courses of Exchange—Prices Current, &c.

CONDITIONS.

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To the PUBLIC.

AT this important Crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with Events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the UNION of the States—to extend and protect their COMMERCE, under *equal* Treaties yet to be formed—to explore and arrange the NATIONAL FUNDS—to restore and establish the PUBLIC CREDIT—and *ALL* under the auspices of an untried System of Government, will require the ENERGIES of the Patriots and Sages of our Country—*Hence the propriety of encreasing the Mediums of Knowlege and Information.*

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new Era in her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—The wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which have had their day upon the great Theatre of Time, and are now no more, suggest the most important Mementos—These, with the rapid series of Events, in which our own Country has been so deeply interested, have taught the enlightened Citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT—LIBERTY and LAWS, are inseparable.

This Conviction has led to the adoption of the New Constitution; for however, VARIOUS the Sentiments, respecting the MERITS of this System, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity that exists, of an EFFICIENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A paper, therefore, established upon NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT, and IMPARTIAL PRINCIPLES—which shall take up the premised Articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this Publication is determined to leave no avenue of informaton unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of Persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant, *THE EDITOR.*

POSTSCRIPT.

SIX Months have now elapsed since this paper was ushered into existence—how far the spirit of the plan has been exhibited, and adhered to, is not for the Editor to say.—A generous and candid public has awarded its approbation, by a subscription which is said to be more extensive than usual on similar occasions.—An acknowledgement of the favor is therefore due from the publisher.—The expence attending an undertaking of this kind is always great; in the present instance, it has not been counterbalanced by any of the customary receipts on account of advertisements—the object being an extensive circulation, the Editor conceiving that their insertion would have counteracted that part of his plan, has never admitted any. This consideration if it was necessary to be suggested, would point out the importance of punctuality on the part of the subscribers—it appears to have been very generally attended to, as the payments have been unusually prompt.

It is necessary to observe that the number of names which have honored the subscription, (at the present time about 650,) is not sufficient to defray the expence of the publication, and to afford the Editor a competent support, on a supposition that the whole should be collected.—Additional subscriptions are therefore solicited; and when it is considered, that the paper is new in its construction; contains intelligence of the most interesting nature; abounds with more originality than any other periodical publication; and, viewed as a miscellany, is cheaper than any magazine, register, &c. it can not be doubted but that it will receive an adequate patronage.

In the present number, the publication of the Journals of the Senate is commenced. As there is no gallery to the Senate Chamber, all that can be known of the proceedings of that Most Honorable branch of the National Legislature, is from their Journals; in this view of the subject, it is supposed they will be interesting to the public. The price of the Laws and the Journals of the two Houses only, which will be given in the course of one year, amounts to more than the subscription.

The Editor is determined to prosecute the publication, upon its original principles: He hopes to make it more interesting, by the communications of his ingenious correspondents: He solicits the aid of every friend to science, freedom and government: And such speculations as bear a friendly aspect to the peace, honor and prosperity of our rising nation, will be received with gratitude by the public's humble servant

JOHN FENNO.

NEW-YORK, October 14, 1789.

THE TABLET.—No. LIII.

"The desire of knowledge, like the thirst of riches increases with the acquisition of it."

MANY philosophers have doubted whether learning, distributed among the great mass of the people, contributes to the real happiness of society. The inquisitive mind of man can never be satisfied with attainments in knowledge; and every new acquisition only encreases his natural restlessness of spirit. There is a plausibility in this mode of reasoning; but nevertheless it is falacious. Though it must be confessed that learning does not produce contentment, still it affords a source of satisfaction, which positively adds to the quantity of human happiness. It renders the mind active as well as contemplative. Its pleasures and pains become more numerous and intense. The happiness of an ignorant man can be called nothing more than an exemption from misery.

But whether as individuals we should be more or less happy, as our understanding is more or less improved, yet as members of a community, the utility of men, may be generally said to be proportioned to their knowledge. This remark however admits of exceptions. Those men whose curiosity pushes them into vain researches of literature may arrive at great attainments and still be very useless members of the community. A spirit of enquiry among a people will in time regulate itself, and the bulk of the citizens will fall into pursuits that are beneficial. The reason why demagogues in some of the antient governments blew up a flame in society so frequently was, that the mass of the people were uninformed. They could not distinguish the honest remonstrances of a real patriot from the petulant clamours of pretended ones. In the United States the inhabitants are less liable to be deceived, as there are so many men of information that the value of characters can be fairly estimated. This diffusion of knowledge promises one of the best safeguards as well as one of the brightest ornaments of our new government. There can be little danger either of oppression or insurrection in a country where the inhabitants generally know how to read. The public opinion becomes so just and respectable that rulers durst not make oppressive laws, and the people wish not to violate such as are wise and salutary.

It is a pleasing circumstance to observe legislators attempting to guard the liberties of their country by *bills of rights*, and *checks* and *explanations* upon the constitution. Such precautions have no doubt a good effect. But all the political constitutions that the art of man can frame will never perpetuate the freedom of an ignorant people; nor can any original defects in a form of government subject an enlightened people to slavery. It is worthy the serious attention of legislators to make provisions in all parts of the country for public schools. Most of these should extend little further than teaching children to read and write, and perhaps to understand some of the lower branches of mathematicks. It would not be amiss at the same time, to have a political or moral chatechism introduced that should instruct children in the great duties which men as well as citizens should observe to each other. By this means a foundation would be laid for laboring people to reflect and gain further knowledge as opportunity offers. They might gradually progress without interfering with pursuits of business; and when once they had tasted the sweets of learning, their ardor would generally keep pace with their advantages for gaining improvement.

ANECDOTE.

The following STORY in half a century more, will scarcely be believed.

NOT very many years ago, the French King's taylor, having acquired a princely fortune, purchased a *chateau* in the neighborhood of Versailles. In that neighborhood lived likewise a little Marquis, whose pride and poverty were equally on a par. The taylor turned gentleman, dined in a large party at the house of a friend; there too dined the Marquis. After dinner the quondam profession of the former was accidentally brought on the carpet, and the Marquis felt all the indignance of nobility stained by such an association, he stepped up to the *burgeois gentilhomme*, and without any ceremony enquired if he could make him a suit of clothes? "*Volontiers*," said the other, "an honest man should never be "ashamed of his profession—my servant," added he, pulling the bell, "will fetch me paper and a pair of scissars, that I may proceed without loss of time to measure you." This was done, and the Marquis questioned as to the quality and richness of the stuff, &c. He left every thing to the taylor, putting no limits to his commission; and the other called the company to witness the latitude he had given him. The suit of clothes in a few days was delivered to the Marquis, exactly such as is usually worn by the Dauphin on a birth-day, covered with gold, with pearls, and other precious ornaments. On this occasion, the bill, you may be sure, was not forgotten; it amounted to thirty thousand livres, precisely the value of the Marquis's estate. An action was afterwards instituted for recovery of the debt, the estate sold, and the Marquis put in possession of a suit of clothes, which constituted his whole property.

MR. FENNO,

As the public curiosity has again been excited respecting the MAN with the IRON MASK, who was so long confined in the Bastile, the following account of who the person was, published many years since, which appears very plausible at least, may not be unacceptable to your readers.

C. D.

IT must be recollected that Lewis XIV. was excessively amorous, and had several mistresses. Amongst the rest was one without beauty, but tall and well shaped, and whose wit and fine sense made more than amends for the deficiency of her personal graces. The King loved her to distraction, and by her had a son, on whom he conferred the title of Duke de Vermandois, and caused him to be educated with all imaginable care. He was handsome, well made, full of vivacity, but haughty and passionate, and could not bear to pay the Dauphin, the only legitimate son of Lewis XIV. the respect due to a Prince born to be his King. These two young princes, near the same age, were of very opposite characters. The Dauphin, possessed of the same personal advantages as the Duke, excelled him by his mildness, his affability, and a heart full of goodness and generosity. These qualities, as estimable as uncommon in a Prince born to hereditary power, rendered the Dauphin the object of the Duke's contempt, who missed no occasion of expressing his concern for the French nation, destined one day to obey a Prince without spirit, and unworthy to rule. The King was informed of this behavior of the Duke, and saw how blameable it was; but authority yielding to parental affection, deprived him of the power to correct his favorite son. The Duke, encouraged by this indulgence, so far forgot himself as one day to give the Dauphin a blow. The King was presently acquainted with it, and trembled for the criminal. Whatever inclination he had to dissemble this affront, the dignity of the crown, and the disturbance it made at Court, got the better of his tenderness. He assembled, not without reluctance, his favorite ministers, to whom he disclosed his concern, and demanded their advice. In proportion to the enormity of the crime, and according to the maxims of State, they all judged it merited death. However, one of the council, more sensible of the King's affection than the rest, said, there was a way to punish the Duke without taking his life. He proposed the King should immediately send him to the army then on the frontiers of Flanders; that soon after his arrival there, it should be given out he was seized with the plague, to prevent his being visited by persons of distinction; that after a few days pretended illness, it should be reported he was dead; and that, while in the sight of the army, his funeral ceremonies being performed in a manner suitable to his birth, he should by night be secretly conveyed to the island of St. Margaret, where he should be imprisoned for life. This advice was approved by the King. Faithful persons were intrusted with the execution of it. The Duke set out for the army with a splendid equipage. The rest of the scheme was executed as laid down; and while the whole camp bewailed the imagined death of this unhappy prince, he was conducted through bye-ways to the castle of St. Margaret, and put into the hands of the governor, who had before hand received orders from the King to suffer his prisoner to be seen by no other person whatever. The Duke was allowed one single domestic, who was in the secret; but he dying on the road, the guards disfigured him with their sabres, to prevent his being known; and leaving him stripped for the same reason, continued their journey. The governor received and treated his prisoner with the greatest respect. He served him in person, receiving whatever he wanted from the servants at the door of the Duke's apartment, without suffering any of them to enter, so that he remained invisible to all about him. One day, however, he bethought himself of graving his name on the back of a silver plate, with the point of his knife; the servant who discovered this, brought it to his master, in hopes of a reward; but the unhappy wretch was killed on the spot, that the secret might die with him. The Duke remained for some years in this prison, till the governor being advanced to the government of the Bastile, at Paris, it was thought proper to transfer with him his illustrious prisoner. Both at St. Margaret's and the Bastile, whenever, on account of sickness, or any other occasion, they were obliged to let the Duke be seen, he was constrained to wear a mask. Several persons worthy of credit affirm they have seen him thus. If it be queried why the Duke, having so long outlived both the King and Dauphin, was not released, it must be considered as impossible to restore to his rank, dignity, or estate, a Prince, whose tomb existed, and of whose obsequies so many then living were witnesses; so that it would have been scarce possible to undeceive the people, who to this day believe he died of the plague in the camp of Flanders.

EXTRACT.

There is nothing more ridiculous in men, or argues greater ignorance of themselves, than to be crying, as they frequently do, we will do such a thing, or such a thing, and then have done. Alas! there is no stopping the progress of the passions without extinguishing life: A fire will as soon burn without air. While there will be desires; and these being of things to come, it is impossible to confine them to the present instant, or any stated point of time: We cannot say to them, Thus far go, and no further, since progression is necessary to their existence. There is no medium between death and motion; and when we cease to proceed, we cease to be.

To be doing, therefore, is a consequence of living; and idleness is but a diliberation of what is to be done next. Old men are generally blam'd for laying platforms and foundations of great works and buildings, which they cannot live to see finished; but I think the censure is groundless, since by this means they cut out certain business and entertainment for themselves, and open a source of perpetual new action and observation,

and conſequently of new pleaſure. Such laſting projects are therefore proper methods to keep up and encourage expectation, which is the food and relief of life. Our whole delight is in proceeding.

Beſides, theſe gentlemen who turn undertakers when it is grown late in life, do ſeldom or never conſider, that they muſt depart and leave their ſchemes unexecuted: they think they have got a knack of living; and as every one is apt to prefer himſelf to all the reſt, he is alſo apt to flatter himſelf with the hopes of better fortune, and longer life, than any other enjoys.

There was a gentleman in D————, who, after he was fourſcore, planted in a field a row of walnut-trees, which, it ſeems, do not bear fruit in many years after they are ſet; and when a neighbour told him, that the boys would ſteal the nuts, "Oh," ſays old eighty, "let me alone to deal with the boys!" And Mr. Hobbs, in the 90th year of his age, made him a warm winter-coat, which he ſaid muſt laſt him three years, and then he would have ſuch another.

LETTERS,

Written in Holland, *in the Year M,DCC,LXXX,*

By His Excellency

THE VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

LETTER I.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 4, 1780.

SIR,

YOU deſire an exact and authentic information of the preſent ſituation of American affairs; with a previous conciſe account of their courſe before, during, and after the commencement of hoſtilities.

To give a ſtranger an adequate idea of the riſe and progreſs of the diſpute between Great Britain and America, would require much time, and many volumes: It compriſes the hiſtory of England, and the United States of America, for twenty years; that of France and Spain for five or ſix; and that of all the maritime Powers of Europe for two or three. Suffice it to ſay, that immediately upon the conqueſt of Canada from the French, in the year 1759, Great-Britain ſeemed to be ſeized with a jealouſy againſt the Colonies, and then concerted the plan of changing their forms of government—of reſtraining their trade within narrower bounds, and raiſing a revenue within them by the authority of parliament, for the avowed or pretended purpoſe of protecting, ſecuring, and defending them. Accordingly, in the year 1760, orders were ſent from the Board of Trade, in England, to the cuſtom-Houſe Officers in America, to apply to the Supreme Courts of Juſtice for writs of aſſiſtance, to enable them to carry into a more rigorous execution certain acts of Parliament, called the acts of trade (among which the famous navigation act was one, the fruit of the ancient Engliſh jealouſy of Holland) by breaking open houſes, ſhips or cellars, cheſts, ſtores, and magazines, to ſearch for uncuſtomed goods. In moſt of the Colonies theſe writs were refuſed. In Maſſachuſetts Bay, the queſtion, whether ſuch writs were legal and conſtitutional, was ſolemnly and repeatedly argued before the Supreme Court, by the moſt learned counſel in the Province.

The Judges of this Court held their commiſſions during the pleaſure of the Governor and Council, and the Chief Juſtice dying at this time, the famous Mr. HUTCHINSON was appointed, probably with a view of deciding this cauſe in favor of the Crown; which was accordingly done. But the arguments advanced upon that occaſion by the Bar and the Bench, opened to the people ſuch a view of the deſigns of the Britiſh Government againſt their liberties, and the danger they were in, as made a deep impreſſion upon the public, which never wore out.

From this moment, every meaſure of the Britiſh Court and Parliament, and of the King's Governors and other ſervants, confirmed the people in an opinion of a ſettled deſign to overturn thoſe conſtitutions, under which their anceſtors had emigrated from the old world, and with infinite toil, danger and expence, planted a new one. It would be endleſs to enumerate all the acts of Parliament, and meaſures of Government; but in 1764, Mr. GEORGE GRENVILLE moved a number of reſolutions in Parliament, which paſſed, for laying a vaſt number of heavy duties upon ſtamped paper; and in 1765, the act of Parliament was made, called the Stamp Act: Upon this, there was an univerſal riſing of the people in every colony, compelling the Stamp-Officers by force to reſign, and preventing the ſtamped papers from being uſed, and, indeed, compelling the courts of juſtice to proceed in buſineſs without them.—My Lord ROCKINGHAM, perceiving the impoſſibility of executing this ſtatute, moved, by the help of Mr. PITT, for the repeal of it, and obtained it, which reſtored peace, order and harmony, to America; which would have continued to this hour, if the evil genius of Great Britain had not prompted her to revive the reſiſtance of the people, by freſh attempts upon their liberties, and new acts of Parliament impoſing taxes upon them.

In 1767, they paſſed another act of Parliament, laying duties upon glaſs, paper, painters colours and tea. This revived the diſcontents in America: But Government ſent over a Board of Commiſſioners, to overſee the execution of this act of Parliament, and all others impoſing duties, with a multitude of new officers for the ſame purpoſe; and in 1768, for the firſt time, ſent four thouſand regular troops to Boſton, to protect the revenue officers in the collection of the duties.

Loth to commence hoſtilities, the people had recourſe to non-importation agreements, and a variety of other meaſures, which in 1770 induced Parliament to repeal all the duties upon glaſs, paper and painters colours; but left the duty upon tea unrepealed. This produced an aſſociation not to drink tea. In 1770 the animoſity between the inhabitants of Boſton and the King's troops grew ſo high, that a party of the troops fired upon a croud of people in the ſtreets, killing five or ſix, and wounding ſome others. This raiſed ſuch a ſpirit among the inhabitants, that, in a body, they demanded the inſtant removal of the troops; which was done, the Governor ordering them down to Caſtle Iſland, ſome miles from the town.

In 1773, the Britiſh government, determined to carry into execution the duty upon tea, impowered the Eaſt India Company to export it to America. They ſent ſome cargoes to Boſton, ſome to New-York, ſome to Philadelphia, and ſome to Charleſton. The inhabitants of New-York and Philadelphia, ſent the ſhips back to London, and they ſailed up the Thames, to proclaim to all the nation, that New-York and Pennſylvania would not be enſlaved. The inhabitants of Charleſton unloaded it, and ſtored it in cellars, where it could not be uſed, and where it finally periſhed. The inhabitants of Boſton tried every meaſure to ſend the ſhips back, like New-York and Philadelphia; but not being permitted to paſs the Caſtle, the tea was all thrown into the ſea.

This produced ſeveral vindictive acts of Parliament; one, for ſtarving the town of Boſton, by ſhutting up the port; another, for aboliſhing the conſtitution of the province, by deſtroying their charter; another, for ſending perſons to England to be tried for treaſon, &c.

Theſe acts produced the Congreſs of 1774, who ſtated the rights and grievances of the Colonies, and petitioned for redreſs. Their petitions and remonſtrances were all neglected, and treated with contempt, General GAGE had been ſent over with an army to enforce the Boſton Port Bill, and the act for deſtroying the charter. This army, on the 19th of April, 1775, commenced hoſtilities at Lexington, which have been continued to this day.

You ſee, Sir, by this moſt imperfect and haſty ſketch, that the war is already twenty years old. And I can truly ſay, that the people, through the whole courſe of this long period, have been growing conſtantly every year more and more unanimous and determined to reſiſt the deſigns of Great Britain.

I ſhould be aſhamed to lay before a gentleman of Mr. CALKOEN's abilities, ſo rude a ſketch, if I had not equal confidence in his candor and diſcretion, which will indulge me as I may have leiſure, to continue to ſketch a few obſervations upon your queſtions.

I have the honor to be &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

(To be continued.)

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS.

PARIS, JULY 24.

M. de BEAUMARCHAIS, has ſacrificed 12,000 livres in favor of the unfortunate inhabitants of the ſuburbs of St. Anthony. Altho his office of Secretary to the King enliſts him among the Nobles, he has deſired to be admitted among the Commoners; and this trait of humility, without taking any thing from the diſtinguiſhed honors of his office, muſt neceſſarily put an end to the illiberal ſarcaſms which ſome perſons have allowed themſelves to throw out upon him.

This evening, M. de la FAYETTE, no doubt afraid of not being able to operate all the good he could wiſh, and thwarted beſides by the improper conduct of the people, and ſhocking behaviour of the populace, in doing juſtice to themſelves, without the aſſiſtance of the law, gave up his commiſſion of Colonel-General of the Pariſian guards; but he was ſo earneſtly requeſted to continue in it, and M. BAILLY himſelf expreſſed with ſo much eloquence the wiſhes of all the citizens, that he triumphed over the modeſty of the hero, who never fought but for liberty, and the equal rights of mankind.

JULY 31. We have accounts from Metz, the Marſhal de BROGLIO, and the Prince de LAMBESC, not finding themſelves ſafe in that place, had entrenched themſelves in the Citidel of Verdun, where there are three regiments in garriſon; but that thoſe troops deſert apace, and will not fire upon the citizens, who are beſieging the two fugitives, and are determined to open the trenches or ſtarve the place out.

EDINBURGH, JULY 3.

It is with pleaſure we learn, that Mr. MIDLAR of Dalſwinton has lately completed his experiment for aſcertaining the ſteam engine in moving ſhips. The ſucceſs fully anſwered his expectations, and afforded very great pleaſure to the ſpectators preſent. The reſult of this experiment muſt be of the greateſt utility to ſociety in general, but more particularly to trading countries which abound in coal or wood.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

MONSIEUR NECKAR's RESTORATION.

The entrance and comportment of this great miniſter, on his return to the National Aſſembly, were moſt univerſally commemorated; when M. de Mirabeau and the Biſhop of Aix, had riſen to ſupport M. Neckar, and he had recovered himſelf enough to proceed, he took his handkerchief from his face, and this was

His SPEECH.

"Meſſieurs—I obey your commands, and throw myſelf before ye!

"Bound as to my own happineſs, I pant inceſſantly for yours. For ye are, ye will be, the preſervers of your country, where I had not the bliſs to be born; but it will be my glory to ſerve, if I can ſerve any good purpoſe, if I do not live and labour in vain!

"Would to God powers could keep pace with my wiſhes, that my ability might be equal to my zeal.

"Not that this noble nation depends on ſuch ſlender holds as powers and purpoſes like mine. True to herſelf, and ſafe in the providential ſyſtem of nations, what imports it to her, what individuals may be precarious or frail?

"The reſources of France are infinite! What can they not do? What have they not done?—They have brought ſtrength out of weakneſs—order out of confuſion.

"The reſources of France are infinite!—Have they not ſurmounted ſuch a feeble miniſtry as mine?

"The reſources of France are infinite—In all human qualities that array and adorn the national character of men; and all earthly poſſibility, of ſky and ſoil, arts and arms, to conſtitute political force—What nation is there, that will be able to reſiſt us?—What nation, duly enlightened, will not wiſh us to be irreſiſtible? I ſpeak as I feel, and as I interpret on the feelings of all around me!"

This panegyric on the popular character—hyperbolical perhaps, but certainly well timed—did wonderful execution. The aſſembly were all taken at onee; and there was throughout a ſilent, ſuſtained attention, affecting beyond any other poſſible expreſſion.

Monſ. Neckar ſaw his advantage, and purſued it——thus——faultering for a word or two, and when recovering his articulation, altering his key—

"You hear me, *Mes Comperes, Amis Douces & Nobles*—ye hear me with indulgent ears; you are partial to my purpoſes; you are kind to my defects, But character you can dive into *(approfondir)* motives you can weigh; you know how grateful I am—how uſeful I wiſh to be.

"Such as I am, I need not tell ye; I am indeed yours—Diſpoſe of me as you will.

"I will ſay no more."

In a dark dungeon in the Baſtile, a dead body in chains has been found, in a narrow cloſe cupboard, dried like an Egyptian Mummy—a ſad victim to the miniſterial deſpotiſm of former times.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

JOURNAL OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1789.

THE following members of the Senate appeared and took their ſeats:—From

N. Hampſhire, The Hon.	John Langdon and Paine Wingate,
Maſſachuſetts The Hon.	Caleb Strong,
Connecticut, The Hon.	Wm. S. Johnſon and Oliver Ellſworth,
Pennſylvania, The Hon.	William Maclay and Robert Morris,
Georgia, The Hon.	William Few.

The number not being ſufficient to conſtitute a quorum, they adjourned from day to day, until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1789.

The ſame members preſent as on the 4th: Agreed that the following circular letter ſhould be written to the abſent members, requeſting their immediate attendance.

New-York, March 11, 1789.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to the Conſtitution of the United States, eight members of the Senate, and eighteen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, have attended here ſince the 4th of March. It being of the utmoſt importance that a quorum ſufficient to proceed to buſineſs ſhould be aſſembled as ſoon as poſſible, it is the opinion of the gentlemen of both Houſes, that information of their ſituation be immediately communicated to the abſent members.

We apprehend that no arguments are neceſſary to evince to you the indiſpenſible neceſſity of putting the Government into immediate operation; and therefore earneſtly requeſt, that you will be ſo obliging as to attend as ſoon as poſſible.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

John Langdon, *Oliver Ellſworth.*
Paine Wingate, *Robert Morris.*
Caleb Strong, *William Maclay,*
William S. Johnſon, *William Few.*

To the Honorable

Triſtram Dalton, *John Henry,*
William Patterſon *Richard Henry Lee,*
Jonathan Elmer, *William Grayſon,*
George Read *Ralph Izard,*
Richard Baſſett, *Pierce Butler,*
Charles Carroll, *James Gunn.*

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The number ſufficient to make a quorum not appearing, they adjourned from day to day, until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Preſent, the ſame as on the 12th.

Agreed that the following circular letter ſhould be written to eight of the abſent members, urging their immediate attendance.

New-York, March 18, 1789.

SIR,

WE addreſſed a letter to you the 11th inſtant, ſince which no Senator has arrived. The Houſe of Repreſentatives will probably be formed in two or three days. Your preſence is indiſpenſibly neceſſary. We therefore again earneſtly requeſt your immediate attendance, and are confident you will not ſuffer our, and the public anxious expectations to be diſappointed.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervants,

John Langdon, *Oliver Ellſworth,*
Paine Wingate, *Robert Morris,*
Caleb Strong *William Maclay,*
William S. Johnſon, *William Few.*

To the Honorable

Jonathan Elmer *Charles Carroll,*
William Patterſon *John Henry,*
George Read, *Richard Henry Lee,*
Richard Baſſett, *William Grayſon.*

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 14.

We are informed that THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT of the United States will ſet out on a Tour to the Eaſtward To-Morrow Morning: We are further informed, that he propoſes to go as far as Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

Thoſe parts of the Union which have been ſo long favored with the preſence of the beloved Father of the great American Family will participate in the pleaſure that their Eaſtern Brethren will enjoy on this auſpicious occaſion.

It can not be doubted but that the moſt ſalutary conſequences will reſult from this wiſe and benevolent meaſure.

The ocular demonſtration which this opportunity will afford, of the peace and harmony of the people under the new Conſtitution—of the growing proſperity of the country—of the flouriſhing ſtate of its agriculture, manufactures and commerce; and eſpecially of the warm and unparalleled attachment of the people to the firſt of citizens, and beſt of men—will ſerve to animate the ruler of our riſing country, in the diſcharge of the arduous duties of his high office. At the ſame time the operation of the Laws which have been enacted will be noticed with that ſolicitude which on all occaſions has evinced how tenderly concerned the Preſident of the United States is for the real intereſt, accommodation and happineſs of the citizens.

On Friday laſt His Excellency The COUNT DE MOUSTIER had his audience of leave from THE PRESIDENT of the United States, having received permiſſion from His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to return to France.

Among other diſtinguiſhed Perſonages at The Preſident's LEVEE yeſterday, His Excellency the late Ambaſſador of France attended as The Right Hon. The COUNT DE MOUSTIER.

His Excellency The VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States left this city Yeſterday Morning, on a viſit to his ſeat at Braintree, in Maſſachuſetts.

On Saturday ſailed the ſnow San Nicholas, Melide, ſer Bilboa. His Excellency Don DIEGO de GARDOQUI, Encargado de Negocios, and Miniſter of his Catholic Majeſty to the United States, went paſſenger in this veſſel, accompanied by his ſon, and one of his ſecretaries.

Previous to His Excellency's departure, he waited on THE PRESIDENT of the United States, and had his audience of leave in due form: At the ſame time His Excellency introduced the Hon. Mr. VIAR, as CHARGE DES AFFAIRES from His Moſt Catholic Majeſty.

By letters from Georgia of the 12th ult. we learn, that the Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary from the United States, for ſettling a treaty with the Southern Indians, arrived at Savanna on the 10th of September in perfect health—That they were to ſet out for the place of treaty the 13th—That accounts had been received, that ſeveral thouſand Indians were expected to attend, and every appearance indicated a favorable iſſue to the negociation.

Extract of a letter from Fayette-Ville, North-Carolina, dated September 12.

"I think there is not a doubt that the Convention which is to meet here in November, will adopt the Conſtitution—the amendments will do the buſineſs.

"The ſeaſon has been remarkably forward.—Flax-ſeed began to be brought in ſo early as July.—The crops of tobacco and wheat are very great.

"This State is ſettled by perſons from all quarters, and many who come from the eaſtward fall victims to the climate, but then it is more owing to their own folly—they take care of themſelves for a time, and then fall off to intemperance, which ſoon puts them under ground.—Four young men have died martyrs to rum, within a little while."

What a ſpirit of free enquiry pervades the United States! a univerſal toleration in matters of religious opinion has done more to unfetter the human mind in a few years, than whole centuries of bigotry and ſuperſtition—That flood of light which poured in upon the world, when the preſs began to ſend forth its treaſures, illuminated mankind to an aſtoniſhing degree, and raiſed human nature from the moſt abject depreſſion, to a rank in the ſcale of being hitherto unknown.—This rouſed the powers of darkneſs; but the throne of ignorance being ſhaken to the centre, down fell the whole ſyſtem of ſcholaſtic mummery, prieſtcraft, and falſe philoſophy, which had been eſtabliſhing itſelf for ages on the ruins of common ſenſe, and public happineſs—witchcraft, necromancy, juggling, and judicial aſtrology, which not a century ſince formed no inconſiderable part of the creed of the world, are now ſounds without a meaning: Much however remains to be done. In America, we truſt, the human mind will have fair play—and that every ſpecies of falſe philoſophy, falſe religion, and falſe government, will flee before the light of reaſon, and the dictates of common ſenſe.

There is a general deſire among mankind to live without labor: This averſion to corporeal exerciſe, gives riſe to millions of expedients to enable men to live by their wits. Hence the innumerable *pretenders* in every art and profeſſion in which there is the leaſt connection, with *hard work*; but among all the profeſſions which ſuffer from this cauſe, there is none can be compared to the clerical—a circumſtance greatly to be regretted, as at this enlightened period, mankind want ſomething beſides noiſe, whining, and cant, to allure them to the practice of religious and moral duties.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms has been recognized by the General Government; but the beſt ſecurity of that right after all is, that military ſpirit, that taſte for martial exerciſes, which has always diſtinguiſhed the free citizens of theſe States: From various parts of the Continent the moſt pleaſing accounts are publiſhed of reviews and parades in large and ſmall aſſemblies of the militia.—The people appear determined to avail themſelves of the circumſtance, which our patriotic and beloved Preſident pointed out in one of his meſſages to Congreſs, viz. That fund of military knowledge which is diffuſed through the States by the Officers of the late Continental Army. A ſpirit of emulation is excited; and not only in cities and towns, where the people being more compact, can with greater eaſe concert and carry their plans into execution—but in the country towns alſo, whole Regiments are clothed in Uniform—and bodies of Horſe completely equipped have been raiſed and diſciplined.—Such men form the beſt barrier to the Liberties of America.—And when called to defend their Country—they fight for all that gives worth to exiſtence.

Several reviews of the militia in different parts of this State have recently taken place—the ſuperior officers and ſpectators have beſtowed merited applauſe on the appearance and deportment of the reſpective corps.—The following accounts are ſelected from the eaſtern papers.

"SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 30. On Wedneſday laſt the regiment commanded by Col. BURT, was reviewed and inſpected by Major General SHEPARD and his ſuit, at Palmer. Among the many circumſtances in favor of the troops, that of their having paid a due attention to the uniform which the General had recommended ſometime previous to their meeting, was particularly noticed by him. They made a reſpectable appearance, and received the plaudit of a very large collection of ſpectators."

"The ſame day, the troop of horſe, commanded by Captain CUTLER, was alſo reviewed. This company of cavalry was in complete uniform of red—and received the entire approbation of the Major General, and the applauſe of every perſon preſent.

"WORCESTER, Oct. 8. The military ſpirit of this Commonwealth was never known to rage higher ſince the war, than at the preſent period. A regiment of Horſe, all completely equipped, and in perfect uniform, belongs to this county. They conſiſt of 500 men

"Laſt Thurſday Col. RICE's regiment, conſiſting of eight companies, all in uniform, were reviewed at Northborough, by Major General WARNER.

"We hear that the 2d regiment of foot was reviewed at Mendon, in this county, on Tueſday laſt, and that the 4th and 5th are to be reviewed this day at Oxford.

"Laſt week Gen. COBB reviewed a regiment of militia, a corps of cavalry, and one of Artillery, at Taunton. All the officers, the Horſe, Artillery, and nine companies of Infantry were in uniform. At Salem, Gen. TITCOMB alſo reviewed Col. BRICKET's regiment, Capt. OSGOOD's Horſe, and a corps of Artillery—800 men."

Sunday arrived here from Boſton, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate l'Active, commanded by Monſ. TREVERSAY; on coming to anchor ſhe fired a ſalute, which was anſwered by the guns from the battery.

By a gentleman from France, who left Bourdeaux the 25th of Auguſt, we learn that peace was fully reſtored to that kingdom—that the National Aſſembly had nearly completed the new Conſtitution; and that the accounts of maſſacres. &c. which had been publiſhed were greatly exaggerated: not one quarter part being true.

According to an eſtimate lately made by a gentlemen of this city, chiefly from actual accounts received from the ſeveral printers, it appears that the number of NEWSPAPERS printed in the United States, weekly, is 76,438—annually 3,974,776, which at 4 cents each, amounts to 158,991 dollars and 4 cents.

ARRIVALS.——NEW-YORK.

Sunday Brig Diligent, ——— Quebec, — days.
Schooners Sally, Murphy, Charleſton, 14 days.
Sloop Hancock, Brown, Rhode-Iſland, 2 days.
Monday Schooner Edwards, Burton Shelburne, 12 days.
Sloop Three Friends, Claſſon, Digby — days.
Schooner Bell, Bell, St. Johns, 8 days,
Tueſday Sloop Cato, Mills, Baltimore, 8 days.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE
For the CIVIL LIST of the United Statas, for the Year 1789.
(CONTINUED.)

For the Department of the Treaſury.

			Dolls.	*90ths.*
COMPUTED from the 1ſt of January, to the 11th of Sept. being the day on which the commiſſion of the Secretary of the Treaſury is dated, and to which time the ſervices of the reſpective officers were actually continued. Three Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury, each at the rate of 2,250 dollars pr. annum,			4,706	22
Their Secretary, at the rate of	1,500	do.	1,045	75
Three Clerks, do.	450	do.	941	23
Meſſenger and Houſe-keeper,	150	do.	104	53
Accomptant of the Treaſury,	800	do.	557	70
Two Clerks, at the rate of	450	do.	627	45
Regiſter of the Treaſury,	1,200	do.	836	60
One Clerk on the books of the public creditors, called debt funded at the Treaſury, transfers, &c. &c.	450	do.	313	68
One do. on the principal books of the Treaſury, in journalizing and poſting,		do.	313	68
One do. in copying fair ſtatements of the public accounts and other tranſcripts, as required from the Treaſury books,		do.	313	68
Two do. on the old accounts of the Treaſury, and books and accounts of late State Commiſſioners,		do.	627	45
Treaſurer of the United States, at the rate of	1,250	do.	871	47
One Clerk at the rate of	450	do.	313	68
Commiſſioner for adjuſting the accounts of the late ſecret and commercial committees of Congreſs, including Clerks wages, Office rent, and other contingencies from 1ſt January to the 30th of June, to which day warrants were iſſued by the late Board of Treaſury on the preſumption before mentioned, at the rate of 1,900 dollars pr. annum,			950		
This Commiſſioner, in virtue of his appointment by the late Board of Treaſury, is in poſſeſſion of all the books and papers of thoſe two Committees, and it is ſuppoſed will claim a compenſation until the Commiſſioner of the board expired.					
Commiſſioner for adjuſting the accounts in the Commiſſary and Quarter-Maſter's Departments from the 1ſt of Jan. to the 8th of May, 1789, when the commiſſion expired, at the rate of 1,250 dollars pr. annum,			444	5	
Eight Clerks, at the rate of 1,250 dollars pr. ann.			1,279	66	
Commiſſioner for adjuſting the accounts in the Marine, Clothing, and Hoſpital Departments, from the 1ſt of January to the 8th of May, when this commiſſion alſo expired, at the rate of 1,250 dollars, pr. annum,			444	5	
Four Clerks, at the rate of 450 dollars, pr. ann.			637	54	
One do. from the 1ſt of January to the 31ſt of March (the time of his deceaſe) at the rate of 450 dollars pr. annum,			112	45	
			15,441	77	

For the Department of War.

Computed from the 1ſt of January to the 12th of Sept. when a new appointment of the Secretary was made, his ſervices having continued to the period of his re-appointment.				
Secretary of the Department, at the rate of 2,450 dollars pr. annum,			1,509	65
Three Clerks, at the rate of 450 dollars each,			941	23
Door-keeper and Meſſenger, at the rate of 150 dollars pr. annum,			104	52
			2,555	50

Thirteen Loan Officers and Receivers of Taxes.

Computed from the 1ſt. of January to the 30th of June, to which time the late Board of Treaſury have ſettled with the Receivers of New-York, New-Jerſey, and Delaware, the principal of which ſettlement will be applicable to all; they having been employed both in the receipt and payments of public monies to that time—are now in poſſeſſion of all papers and records of their reſpective offices, and it is preſumed will claim compenſation to a later period, at the rate of 12,450 dollars pr. annum—for thirteen, is			6,225	

In relation both to the late and preſent Government.
For the Department of Foreign Affairs, now comprehended in the Department of State.

Secretary of that Department, pr. annum,	3,500	
His Secretary, or Chief Clerk, do.	800	
Two other Clerks, at 450 dollars,	900	
Interpreter,	250	
Door-keeper and Meſſenger,	150	
Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of France,	9,000	
His Secretary,	1,400	
Charges des Affaires at the Court of Madrid,	3,000	
Conſul-General in France,	1,000	
Agent at the Hague,	1,300	
	21,300	

The Salaries of this Department, ſo far as they have been regulated by the preſent government, remain as before, except as to Clerks, now at a rate not exceeding 500 dollars.

For the Officers employed to ſettle the Accounts between the United States and Individual States.

Three Commiſſioners of the General Board, each at 2,250 dollars per annum is	6,750		
Deduct for vacancy of 3d Commiſſioner, from 20th April to 7th Auguſt,	675	6,075	
Chief Clerk, at 600 dollars pr. annum, from 5th of Auguſt,		245	
Two Clerks, each 450 dollars pr. annum,		900	
Meſſenger and Door-keeper,		150	
Paymaſter-General and Commiſſary of Army accounts,		1,250	
Ten Clerks, at the rate of 450 dollars pr. ann.		4,500	
Two Clerks, at the rate of 400 dollars pr. ann.		800	
Commiſſioner for the States of South-Carolina and Georgia, for preparing the accounts of thoſe States with the United States, in order to ſettlement by the General Board of Commiſſioners, eſtimated from the 1ſt of January to the 16th of July, when the buſineſs was completed,		679	71
Two Clerks for the ſame time, at the rate of 450 dollars each,		460	
		15,059	71

(To be continued.)

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED,

(IN CONTINUATION.)

" WHERE luxury takes place, there is a " natural tendency to tyranny." There is a natural tendency to tyranny every where, in the ſimpleſt manners as well as the moſt luxurious, which nothing but force can ſtop. And why ſhould this tendency be taken from human nature, where it grows as in its native ſoil, and attributed to luxury? " The nature of luxury lies altogether " in exceſs. It is an univerſal depravation of man- " ners, without reaſon, without moderation: it is " the canine appetite of a corrupt will and phan- " taſy, which nothing can ſatisfy; but in every " action, in every imagination, it flies beyond the " bounds of honeſty, juſt and good, into all ex- " tremity." This is declamation and rant that it is not eaſy to comprehend. There are all poſſible degrees of luxury which appear in ſociety, with every degree of virtue, from the firſt dawnings of civil ſociety to the laſt ſtage of improvement and refinement; and civility, humanity, and benevolence, increaſe commonly as faſt as ambition of conqueſt, the pride of war, cruelty and bloody rage, diminiſhes. Luxury, to certain degrees of exceſs, is an evil; but it is not at all times, and in all circumſtances, an abſolute evil. It ſhould be reſtrained by morality and by law, by prohibitions and diſcouragements. But the evil does not lie here only; it lies in human nature: and that muſt be reſtrained by a mixed form of government, which is the beſt in the world to manage luxury. Our author's government would never make, or, if it made, would never execute laws to reſtrain luxury.

" That form of government," ſays our author, " muſt needs be the moſt excellent, and the peo- " ple's liberty moſt ſecured, where governors are " leaſt expoſed to the baits and ſnares of luxury." That is to ſay, that form of government is the beſt, and the people's liberty moſt ſecure, where the people are pooreſt: This will never recommend a government to mankind. But what has poverty or riches to do with the form of government? If mankind muſt be voluntarily poor in order to be free, it is too late in the age of the world to preach liberty. Whatever Nedham might think, mankind in general had rather be rich under a ſimple monarchy, than poor under a democracy. But if that is the beſt form of government, where governors are leaſt expoſed to the baits and ſnares of luxury, the government our author contends for is the worſt of all poſſible forms. There is, there can be no form in which the governors are ſo much expoſed to the baits and ſnares of luxury as in a ſimple democracy. In proportion as a government is democratical, in a degree beyond a proportional prevalence of monarchy and ariſtocracy, the wealth, means, and opportunities being the ſame, does luxury prevail. Its progreſs is inſtantaneous. There can be no ſubordination. One citizen cannot bear that another ſhould live better than himſelf; a univerſal emulation in luxury inſtantly commences; and the governors, that is thoſe who aſpire at elections, are obliged to take the lead in this ſilly contention: they muſt not be behind the foremoſt in dreſs, equipage, furniture, entertainments, games, races, ſpectacles; they muſt feaſt and gratify the luxury of electors to obtain their votes; and the whole executive authority muſt be proſtituted, and the legiſlative too to encourage luxury. The Athenians made it death for any one to propoſe the appropriation of money devoted to the ſupport of the theatre to any the moſt neceſſary purpoſes of the ſtate. In monarchies and ariſtocracies much may be done, both by precept and example, by laws and manners, to diminiſh luxury and reſtrain its growth; in a mixed government more ſtill may be done for this ſalutary end; but in a ſimple democracy, nothing: every man will do as he pleaſes—no ſumptuary law will be obeyed—every prohibition or impoſt will be eluded; no man will dare to propoſe a law by which the pleaſures or liberty of the citizen ſhall be reſtrained. A more unfortunate argument for a ſimple democracy could not have been thought of: it is, however, a very good one in favor of a mixed government.

An ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

(Continued from No. LII.)

I WILL conclude this eſſay with one argument more in favor of my principle of taxation, which appears to me of ſuch mighty weight and vaſt importance, as muſt reach the feelings and govern the heart of every upright American, viz. *That our public union with all its bleſſings depends on it, and is ſupported by it,* and muſt without it diſſolve, and waſte away into its original atoms. To refuſe any plan its neceſſary ſupport, and to murder and deſtroy it is the ſame thing; the union cannot be ſupported without ſo much money as is neceſſary to that ſupport, and that money may be raiſed in the way I propoſe, and cannot in any other. We have a moſt plain and undeniable proof of fact, that the uſual mode of taxation of polls and eſtates, is in its principle unjuſt and unequal, becauſe it does not operate on our people in any due proportion to their wealth: This miſchief was leſs felt, when our taxes were very ſmall, and therefore though unjuſt, were not ruinous; but the caſe is greatly altered, now the taxes are grown up into the burden which the preſent exigencies of the nation require.

The ſaid tax hitherto in uſe, is further ruinous, becauſe it carves what money it does produce, out of the very firſt reſources, the original principle of our national wealth, which like tender cions, ſhould be nurſed and guarded with all care, till they arrive to ſtrength and maturity,—then we may pluck the fruit without hurting the tree:—To cramp and diminiſh any of theſe, is like making bread of our ſeed wheat, or feeding our mowing grounds, every quantity we take leſſens the next crop ten; but what gives deciſion to the point is, that we have the clear proof of experience, that the utmoſt efforts in this way have been ſufficient to produce one quarter of the ſum neceſſary for the public ſervice; nor is there any probability of an increaſed production.

The mode of ſupply by foreign loans need not be further reprobated; 'tis plain to every body, that if they can be continued, (which is doubtful) they will ſoon involve us in foreign debt, vaſtly beyond all poſſibility of payment: Our bankruptcy muſt enſue; and with our bankruptcy will go all our national character of wiſdom, integrity, energy of government, and every kind of reſpectability. We ſhall become objects of obloquy —buts of inſult; and bye-words of diſgrace abroad; an American in Europe will be aſhamed to tell where he came from. Every ſtranger takes ſome ſhare in the character, in the honors or diſgrace, not only of the family, but the nation to which he belongs.

THE BASTILE.

EXPLORE yon Cavern, frowning on the ſight,
Where one faint lamp ſends forth a ſickly light;
Thro folds of darkneſs, where yon wicket glooms,
Perfidious power has ſcoop'd the LIVING TOMBS!
Along the filth that oozes from the walls,
The ſlimy ſnail, with track abhorrent crawls,
And oft, augmenting poiſons from the top,
With ſullen ſounds falls ſlow the with'ring drop.
The peſtilential toad that ſquats below,
Gathers freſh venom as thoſe poiſons flow!
Here many a fathom down, deſpotic rage,
Hung human victims in the dreadful cage—
Here the poor captive, torn from child and wife,
From youth to age groan'd out deteſted life—
Nor nature's ſun, nor art's ſupplying blaze,
E're ſtole one beam of comfort on their days!
Nor human form, nor human hand was nigh,
To ſoothe the grief that gather'd in his eye;
Save one brief glance of man, as thro the hole,
His daily bread the SILENT goaler ſtole—
No human voice beguil'd the endleſs night,
That cruel ſhut him from creation's light.
To ſoothe a miſtreſs, wanton LOUIS gave
To one who dar'd be juſt, this lingering grave!
To one who dar'd a proſtitute pourtray,
And bring his honeſt ſatire into day.
How ſinks the heart, to pace this gloomy round,
How pants the Muſe to leave this TYRANT bound!

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wedneſday the Fourth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT for allowing COMPENSATION *to the Members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, and to the Officers of both Houſes.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That at every ſeſſion of Congreſs, and at every meeting of the Senate in the receſs of Congreſs, prior to the fourth day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, each Senator ſhall be entitled to receive ſix dollars for every day he ſhall attend the Senate, and ſhall alſo be allowed, at the commencement and end of every ſuch ſeſſion and meeting, ſix dollars for every twenty miles of the eſtimated diſtance, by the moſt uſual road, from his place of reſidence to the ſeat of Congreſs: And in caſe any member of the Senate ſhall be detained by ſickneſs on his journey to or from any ſuch ſeſſion or meeting, or after his arrival ſhall be unable to attend the Senate, he ſhall be entitled to the ſame daily allowance: *Provided always,* That no Senator ſhall be allowed a ſum exceeding the rate of ſix dollars a day, from the end of one ſuch ſeſſion or meeting to the time of his taking a ſeat in another.

And be it further enacted, That at every ſeſſion of Congreſs, and at every meeting of the Senate in the receſs of Congreſs, after the aforeſaid fourth day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, each Senator ſhall be entitled to receive ſeven dollars for every day he ſhall attend the Senate; and ſhall alſo be allowed at the commencement and end of every ſuch ſeſſion and meeting, ſeven dollars for every twenty miles of the eſtimated diſtance, by the moſt uſual road, from his place of reſidence to the ſeat of Congreſs: And in caſe any member of the Senate ſhall be detained by ſickneſs, on his journey to or from any ſuch ſeſſion or meeting, or after his arrival ſhall be unable to attend the Senate, he ſhall be entitled to the ſame allowance of ſeven dollars a day: *Provided always,* That no Senator ſhall be allowed a ſum exceeding the rate of ſeven dollars a day, from the end of one ſuch ſeſſion or meeting to the time of his taking a ſeat in a another.

And be it further enacted, That at every ſeſſion of Congreſs, each Repreſentative ſhall be entitled to receive ſix dollars for every day he ſhall attend the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and ſhall alſo be allowed at the commencement and end of every ſeſſion, ſix dollars for every twenty miles of the eſtimated diſtance, by the moſt uſual road, from his place of reſidence to the ſeat of Congreſs: And in caſe any Repreſentative ſhall be detained by ſickneſs, on his journey to or from the ſeſſion of Congreſs, or after his arrival ſhall be unable to attend the Houſe of Repreſentatives, he ſhall be entitled to the daily allowance aforeſaid: And the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to defray the incidental expences of his office, ſhall be entitled to receive in addition to his compenſation as a Repreſentative, ſix dollars for every day he ſhall attend the Houſe: *Provided always,* That no Repreſentative ſhall be allowed a ſum exceeding the rate of ſix dollars a day, from the end of one ſuch ſeſſion or meeting to the time of his taking a ſeat in another.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be allowed to each chaplain of Congreſs, at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum during the ſeſſion of Congreſs; to the ſecretary of the Senate and clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, fifteen hundred dollars per annum each, to commence from the time of their reſpective appointments; and alſo a further allowance of two dollars per day to each, during the ſeſſion of that branch for which he officiates: And the ſaid ſecretary and clerk ſhall each be allowed (when the Preſident of the Senate or Speaker ſhall deem it neceſſary) to employ one principal clerk, who ſhall be paid three dollars per day, and an engroſſing clerk, who ſhall be paid two dollars per day during the ſeſſion, with the like compenſation to ſuch clerk while he ſhall be neceſſarily employed in the receſs.

And be it further enacted, That the following compenſation ſhall be allowed to the officers hereinafter mentioned, viz. To the ſerjeant at arms, during the ſeſſions and while employed on the buſineſs of the Houſe, four dollars per day; the allowance of the preſent ſerjeant at arms to commence from the time of his appointment: To the door-keeper of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, for their ſervices in thoſe offices, three dollars per day during the ſeſſion of the Houſe to which he may belong, for his own ſervices, and for the hire of neceſſary laborers; the allowance to the preſent door-keeper of the Senate to commence from the day appointed for the meeting of Congreſs; and the allowance to the door-keeper of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to commence from his appointment; and to the aſſiſtant door-keeper to each Houſe, two dollars per day during the ſeſſions.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid compenſation which ſhall be due to the members and officers of the Senate, ſhall be certified by the Preſident; and that which ſhall be due to the members and officers of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſhall be certified by the Speaker; and the ſame ſhall be paſſed as public accounts, and paid out of the public treaſury.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue in force until the fourth day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 22, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT *for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the* POST-OFFICE.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be appointed a Poſt-Maſter General; his powers and ſalary and the compenſation to the aſſiſtant or clerk and deputies which he may appoint, and the regulations of the Poſt-Office ſhall be the ſame as they laſt were under the reſolutions and ordinances of the late Congreſs. The Poſt-Maſter General to be ſubject to the direction of the Preſident of the United States in performing the duties of his office, and in forming contracts for the tranſportation of the mail.

Be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue in force until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 22d, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Publiſhed by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oſwego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3 dol. pr. an.]